BARTON, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872. Terms Two Dollars per Annum, in Advance Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at end of Year.

"TRUE DEMOCRACY."

The following letter, in answer to "our Democratic friend's" definition of "true Democracy," is from a Republican friend, a Virginia seven-footer in his stocking feet. It will be seen that he is a Republican all the way down, from the crown of his hat to the very soles of his boots. Although he is now a resident of the 'sacred soil,' he was born, brought up and educa- down, some of his hands warned own state, and we presume many of be suspended while things coolour subscribers in Glover, where he ed off-all because his "moral" used to live will recognize the initials. Democratic neighbors objected When the clouds of '61 grew red with to schoolhouses. All this is war, and the bursting rocket signals | "giving to every man his due!" told that the country was in danger, he jumped into the saddle and "away to the cruel war he rode." To use the language of a Barton boy who was in the same company with him, "He fought like a devil," and like "Old John Burns," he "never backed down." He liked the sunny South so well that when the war was over, he came home only long enough to "tell her that he loved her," then got upon the iron horse and back he rode again. Strange as it may seem to some, he took sides with the Republicans, and has ever since been swinging the battle-ax of freedom and taking out great chips from the Democratic tree. He has been in many a tight place; been threatened with a coat of tar, and had pistols pointed at his head by hot-headed politicians of the opposite side; therefore perhaps we cannot blame him for being a little radical. Others may say what

fellow. My DEAR FRIEND, Mr. ED-ITOR: -When I saw the first number of your paper I was somewhat surprised; but I be- are Republicans; whole familieve you have struck the right spot at the right time, and that all you have to do is to persevere and you will succeed .-The people of the southern part of Orleans county should support you well.

they please of his politics, but we

know him well, and know him to be a

great, tall, patriotic, noble-hearted

I see you publish a bit from one of your Democratic friends as follows:

"True Democracy is justice between man and man : between state and state : between nation and nation. It is morality; it is giving every man his due; it following emphatic language: is doing unto others as we would have them do unto us: it advocates the banishment of falsehood, fraud, and violence from the affairs of men; it is the moral dreadful crimes I cannot justicode of Him 'who spake as never man spake;' it is the perfection of reason and the law of God;"

I am a yankee boy, you know; and you know I have had some experience in the political affairs of this state since I came here; and so far as my observation goes, the above description does not fit the "Democracy" I am acquainted with-and there is "any quantity" of it here, more than I wish there was. I have no doubt but your friend is an honest man and honestly believes in what he says; but I fear he does not know what he is supporting when he supports the Democratic party. Or it may be that he has a specially pure article, manufactured for his own use; if so he must consume a large share of it himself for the rest of the world is but poorly supplied. We must take the article as we find it, not as we would

of the democratic party. Not all democrats belong to these "True Democracy is justice organizations, but all democrats between man and man." Will of the country, so far as I know, who would attempt for years to degrade your friend look at the record either try to palliate and cover of the national Democratie par- up and excuse these infamous ty for the last fifteen years and atrocities, or else try to render tell us what he sees? The ral- null the laws passed by Conlying cry of the Democracy for gress for the protection of citi- ter from somebody, we don't know years before the war, as pro- zens of the United States in who, signed "P. A. Shovel," which There are no powerful corporation at annum. In some of the states it is great- about thirteen years ago, and settled at claimed by all the great south- their commonest rights and we suppose means Pick, Ax and either end of the proposed line to give er, in few of them less. The United Patterson, N. J. Three years after, one ern leaders and acquiesced in privileges. by the party at large (for we I do not suppose these things road times. We are not obliged to all know that in those days the are known in Vermont, or if print the names of our correspondents, tributor. That road doubtless would termined. The United States suggest with Albert Uber, in Broadway, Pattersouthern wing of the party con- known, they are not believed or but we would like, in all cases, to give its good will, but it cannot give the 1st day of July, 1863, as the most son, and for ten years has done all his trolled the party) was that slavery was a Divine institution be known and appreciated. I do believe there are few of the founded by God himself, that the party was a Divine institution founded by God himself, that the party was a Divine institution be known and appreciated. I do believe there are few of the your names. We will keep dark if your names. We will keep dark if your names. We will keep dark if your names. We will they and will they do it? Will they and will they do it? Will they and will they do it? Will they and although the streets and product and product and although the streets and product slavery was the normal condi- consent to sustain and support tion of the laboring men, and such infamy. But they do susmany other similar statements, tain and support it when they equally unjust towards a very give their votes for the demolarge portion of the people of cratic party. Just as it was bethis country. I have no doubt fore the war, not knowing what but your friend is a laboring they did hundreds of thousands man-he ought to be if he is of honest men voted the demoable to work. How would he | cratic ticket, and their Southern like this particular specimen of brethren believed them ready Democratic justice applied to to sustain their principles on his particular case? I will not the bloody field of battle, so it enlarge farther on this point. is now; these men of the South the grand aim and object of the proposed There are facts enough on rec- who are engaged in these things ord now to show that, in indi- believe they are upheld and vidual cases or otherwise, the supported by their Northern doctrines of the Democratic par- friends who vote the democratty are not now and have not ic ticket. Can you look on this for a long time been "justice." picture and say of the democra-

But your friend says of De- cy as says your friend that "it mocracy; "It is morality." - is the perfection of reason and Well, it may be in some sec- the law of God?"

Orleans County Monitor | hundreds of thousands of per- | Southern democrats are not the | of Westfield, Lowell, Eden, Hydepark | list shows that the property of these sons born of black mothers lamb-like followers of our Sawhose fathers must have been vior which your friend thinks white-one of the most revolt- them, but on the contrary they ing of all species of immorality. are only waiting a favorable As a particular instance illus- time for opening a dance of trating Democratic morality: blood second only to the rebel-A friend of mine bought real lion just closed. The Richmond estate in one of the Carolinas Whiq is one of the leading and went on to improve it, em- democratic papers of Virginia. ploying many laborers and In face of a possible war with bringing much money into the England it holds the following country. He prospered very language: well for a while, but finally attempted to establish a school for the education of the poorer children of the neighborhood. The schoolhouse was burned ted among the evergreen hills of our to leave, and operations had to

stinct of nature, religion, human-

ity, and manhood. The men

who perpetrated them were act-

ing under impulses that deaden-

ed equally their judgment and

their moral sense. What will

your friendsay of such language

as this from a lawyer about his

client after listening to the evi-

dence adduced on the trial, ev-

idence which he and his client

had every opportunity, but

were unable, to controvert, and

this lawyer a democrat, if pos-

sible prejudiced in favor of his

client? The evidence before

to which I have alluded devel-

al organization and machinery

And the Whiq is not by any means alone in threats of this character. Now if your democratic friends in Vermont wish to strengthen the hands of such But your friend says further: men as find their sentiments "It is doing unto others as we reflected in the Whiq, let them would have them do unto us. do as they have been doing If you will send me the name since the close of the war: deof your friend I will send him cry the Constitutional amendthe report of that Congressional ments; declare the laws for the Committee commonly called the protection of life, property, per-Kuklux Committee. It is son, and opinion unconstitucrowded with accounts of the tional, fanatical, and wrong; most barbarous inhumanities and above all let them continever perpetrated by human beue to vote at the dictation of ings. The fables of the tortures Southern democratic leaders for of Catholic inquisitions pales men of the character of Seybeside the barbarities commitmour and Blair, and then they ted by the disguised and prowlmay rest contented and fully ing Democrats upon defensesatisfied that they have done less men, women, and children. the best they can do to subvert Murders, whippings, mainings, the glorious principles of the outrages, and indignities worse Declaration of Independence, than death itself, make up the catalogue of crimes-exemplify the golden rule of Democracy. Men taken out of bed at night our glorious government and and whipped to death for exercising their legal right as freein the world. A. M. C. men and voting their honest Virginia, March 4, 1872. sentiments at the ballot box: women stripped and lashed and

A man in Rockland, Maine, by the burned because their husbands name of Dennis Little, suspected a man by the name of White (a lad of lies forced to leave the country 16 years,) of being in correspondence because they entertained and with his wife, and shot him dead on expressed an honest political the 2d inst, and afterwards locked himopinion. These are facts which self into his room and put five bullets there is no questioning; facts through his own body.

"Mr Fish is a man of sense. He ful-

ly appreciates the situation. He knows

hat the Washington government, since

its merciless tyranny in the South, is in

no condition to enter on a war with a

foreign nation. For the one Ireland that

might harass England, he dreads the

possibility of having half a dozen or

nore Irelands on his own hands."

so damning and so devilish that that great Democrat, Reverdy The New York Times says that Johnson of Maryland, when he Mayor Hall is going into the libel suit business, and that he has thirtyarose to defend the kuklux nine actions to bring against the editcriminals who had employed him as counsel, was compelled ors and proprietors of that paper; and adds that they will find the Mayor Montpelier. Newport, and from the into declare his abhorrence of this considerable occupation for some time democratic criminality in the to come, in a legal way.

"I have listened with sickening Gen. Sickles has been meddling with horror to the recital of those Spanish politics, and has made himself fy. I would not try to palliate them. They violate every in-

Seven steamers were burned at one fire at the wharf in Cincinnati last ed at a quarter of a million of dollars. the representative men here to-day shall officers and crews to renewed destruction

Mayor Hall says he sacrificed his personal interests when he became Mayor of New York, and there seems to be no doubt that he sacrificed the interests of the public after he became Mayor.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun don't mean to have the Yankees misunderstand what the South means to do in case of war with England. Some of the Northern Radicals imagine that, on the fire of the first foreign gun off our coast, the mar- subject before the meeting in a practical States. tial spirit of the South would be aroused | way. The question preliminary to every the national courts and before from Canada to the Rio Grande, and thing else was, whether the people, and this Congressional committee thousands of our men would crowd around the star-spangled banner. There was a op the fact that in seven of time when such anticipations would have give to it their good will and their propthese United States this kuklux been certainly realized, but that time erty. The projectors of the first railorganization and its atrocities has gone. We might grasp with old road in the State received comparatively in equity, to reimburse to the United form a large part of the politicaffection the "red slayer" of our people in the hurly-burly of battle, and with garments dyed with fresh blood; but there is no pardon for the thieves who stole our property in war, or the tyrants and humiliate us in a so-called peace..

RAILROAD LETTER.

We have received the following let-

pelier and Orleans Co. Railroad being up for discussion in your paper, will argue their side of the question, as to where is the best route to build the road. and as to what route will pay best when

"Quintus" is better at spelling than calculating, for he seems to labor under the impression that his "bed bug rancho" is the "senter of kreeashun" and that road is to set him up in the "peanut

business" regardless of expense. Now we claim that so far as this enterprise is concerned, Montpelier is center, and that Montpelier brains and capital are to be the motive power in pushing forward the work, and that they will ing forward the work in the amount, and much more, would be from the belief that it has done well. But we have not yet seen a shadow of a reason for opposing it beyond the would dignity of Charles Sumner, the injured feelings of Horace Gree.ey, the uneasy ambition of Carl Schurz, or the tions, but here in the South it I find I am making my let- the best when completed. We also

and the intervening towns to Montpelier. We certainly have the advantage in matter of way freight, owing to the vast amount of lumber manufactured, and timber to be manufactured, along almost

A careful estimate shows that the freight from the little town of Lowell alone, amounts to more than nine hundred tons per year, which amount would be doubled by the building of the road. and the towns of Jay, Troy, Westfield and Eden are equally rich in timber. waiting an easier way of being marketed. than hauling fifteen or twenty miles by horse power, at the start.

Now this matter is fairly before for preliminary action, let us go at it "man fashion" and gain for ourselves a fair and impartial hearing, and if we can convince the Railroad Capitalists at Montpelier and elsewhere, that our route is as feasible as the Black River route. and that our "lumber trade" is equal to the Black River Valley "peanut trade" we are "all right on the goose," for they can see for themselves, that, situated as we are, we can afford to do more toward building the road, than the towns along the Black Valley route, all of which (with the exception perhaps of Albany) are well enough off now, so far as Railroad conveniences are concerned.

Respectfully, P. A. SHOVEL.

MONTPELIER AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD.

Mass Meeting at Albany-Address of Welcome by J. C. Dow, Esq., of Albany-Remarks by Mr. Walton of

Mr. President and Gentlemen :- It is with feelings of surprise and profound pleasure that I have the honor of addressing you at this time, and on such an occasion. It would seem more fitting and that they have struck the that some one better qualified had been heaviest possible blow they can chosen to give you a Welcome at such strike at the free principles of a time, and under such circumstances as these. It is pleasant, and even profitable, to associate ourselves together on the cause of national freedom any public occasion, to renew old and form new acquaintances; but the more so when we consider the great and noble object which has called together the intelligence and enterprise of Northern Vermont. The cause which has brought with us-that of inaugurating a Railroad from Northern Vermont to the Capital of our Green Mountain State, and thus forming a link, when constructed, that shall bind us together in one common interest, securing the perpetuation and prosperity of that Capital, and opening a bright future to our fruitful valley, so long isolated and almost unknown. And it is due to you, gentlemen, that we accord you a hearty welcome, which I do with a full heart in behalf of the citizens of Albany, whom I represent in golden cord, too precious and too strong to be broken, till the great and worthy object for which we are gathered together shall have been finally consummated, be remembered by posterity.

Hon, E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, having been called for, spoke of the vast benefits of railroads to the towns through | States by the continuance of these acts which they pass, making special allusion until the people should force the Governto the Vermont Central, of which he was ment into a retaliation upon Great Brita pioneer. We give the following syn- ain, the real author of their woes. In opsis of his remarks:

Mr. Walton, in opening the discus- their military forces within the lines of sion, said he regarded the meeting as Richmond, and poured money into Bulone for a practical purpose; it meant lock's hands to keep afloat and increase business, rather than amusement in his British built navy, and to send it speech making; and therefore in the lit- into the most distant seas in pursuit of tle he had to say, he should treat the the merchant marine of the United mainly the landholders, on the proposed line from Montpelier to Newport or Troy, really wish to have a railroad, and will little aid from the farmers, and not a little opposition; from some, because they believed the railways would ruin their market for horses and oats, and from others because they thought their meadows would be cut up by the tracks and the best part of their farms ruined .-These opponents of the enterprise took to get it back in exorbitant land dama-

ges. If such are the views of the farmers along the proposed route, this meet-

of the remainder? Were these questions addressed to any one man in the audience, he would probthat it will pay .- Then, said Mr. W.,

build the road by the most feasible route, Hartford to Montpelier, including these aroused aspirations of Lyman Trumbull. and the one that will be likely to pay towns, was by the grand list in 1845, ___Vt. Watchman. \$4,699,196. These towns invested about did not develop that way. As ter a long one but I cannot claim, and next summer propose to show ness of the falsity of his close without pointing to one by actual survey, that the best when completed. We also one million in the road, leaving as the sum of their property \$3,699,196. In by actual survey, that the best route is 1865, when the road had been in full opent there are in the South fact more which shows that the from the Canada road at Troy, by way eration about thirteen years, the grand duces to long life?

towns amounted to \$6,549,564, showing a gain of \$2,850,368, being 77 1-2 per ct. Gain in the list of the whole

State, same tilme, 35

Clear gain by the railroad, 42 1-2 " " But the aggregate list for the State em braces all the gain by the several railroads in that period. Making a proper allowance for that fact, the real gain by the railroad to these towns was at least 50 per cent. of the total gain-or \$1,-425, 184. These figures prove, therefore, that by the road these towns regained the million invested, and, in round numbers, half a million dollars more, in the enhanced value of their property. The same sum, and even less, nvested in a narrow guage railroad from Montpelier to Newport or Troy, will build and fully equip the road, and leave it the property of the stockholders free from debt, and if it earns directly no more than the bare cost of running vet indirectly, in the enhancement of the property of the towns through which it

These figures also indicate that the ten towns from Montpelier to Newport can build the road from their own resources, for their grand list now is very near that in 1845 of the ten towns on the Central road alluded to; their listed property being \$4,699,196, and that of the ten towns from Montpelier to Newport now being \$4,651,431.

is to run, it will more than make good

the capital invested.

Thus it seems that the proposed road will pay for itself, in the enhanced value of the property of the towns alone through which it runs, and that the property holders in those towns can build the road. In conclusion Mr. W. had but two short words-DO IT .- Vermont

HOW GREAT BRITAIN PROLONG-ED THE WAR.

The grounds for the claim of "indirect damages" made upon England, which has caused the recent excitement among English politicians, are set forth in the case presented to the board of arbitrators as follows: "The 4th of July, 1863, saw the ag-

gressive force on land of the insurrection crushed. From that day its only hope lay in prolonging a defiance until, by the continuance of the permitted violations of British neutrality by the insurgents, the United States should become involved in a war with Great Britain. The insurgents had at that time good reasons to look for that result. The Florida, the Alabama and the Georgia us here is, and must be made, a common had left British ports for the purpose one, and yet emphatically a special one of carrying on war against the United Staes, and were, nevertheless, received with unusual honors and hospitality in all the colonial ports of Great Britain. Only ten days before the great battle of Gettysburg, the judge who presided at the trial of the Alexandria had instructed the jury that no law or duty of Great Britain had been violated in the construction and dispatch of the Alabama. About three months before that time Her Majesty's government had decided that they would not recommend Parliament to enact a more effective law for this manner. And now, gentlemen of the preservation of neutrality. Laird was constructing rams in Liverpool untermediate towns along the line, let us der the existing interpretation of the be bound together by a silver, yes a law, and the British Government was refusing to interfere with them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, five days before the battle of Gettysburg, had declared in the House of Commons, speakodious to that government in conse- and its benefits fully realized. Again. ing not individually but in the plural: let me give you a final welcome, sincere- We do not believe that the restoration ly hoping that the renewed acquaintance of the American Union by force is atof many of us, and the new acquainance tainable.' Under these circumstances formed here to-day on this occasion, may the insurgents made great exertions to and will be extended from sires to sons, keep the Florida. the Alabama and the Thursday. Loss of property estimat- and perpetuated so long as the names of Georgia affoat, and to stimulate their

of the commerce of the United States.

They counted not without reason, upon

inflaming popular passion in the United

pursuance of this policy they withdrew "Thus the tribunal will see that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the offensive opperations of the insurgents were con-

ed for that purpose, will be able to determine whether Great Britain ought not, States the expenses thereby entailed up-"On all these points evidence is presented which will enable the tribunal to ascertain and determine the amount of the several losses and injuries complained of. To the amount thus shown should be added interest upon the claims to the no stock, and even many who did sought day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, namely, twelve months after the date of the award. The usual legal rate of interest in the city of ing had better adjourn at once and waste | New York, where most of the claims of no time in debate that will be useless .- | individuals are held, is 7 per cent. per | niece, came to America from Vienna

ducted only at sea through the cruisers;

and observing that the war was prolong-

MR. EDITOR:-The matter of a Mont- give the land, timber, and stone required It began with certain politicians who ped out, and although the streets and for the road? Or will they sell a fair were disappointed, either by the distri- by-ways and fields where he used to appraisal, taking into the account both the damage and the advantage to their of the administration to some scheme of been found of the old man. He has you give your subscribers "west of the Mountains" space in your columns to Mountains and the advantage to their property from the road? And will they controlled by men similarly disapointed, died. Once this man was wealthy and to build the road and enhance the value or belonging to that class which mistakes occupied a high position in Austria; but fretting and fuming for independence, he would never tell anything of his past have added their influence to the opposi- life, and the history of his existence dies tion. The democracy have blown on with him. He was kind and benevolent, ably answer-Yes, if I can be satisfied the coals of dissension with all their and despite his eccentricity he leaves a breath, and so we have the movement in large number of friends to mourn his he would demonstrate that it will pay, its present stage. But when you get mysterious departure. and that was the point to which he down to the people, you will search long would mainly confine himself. He would before you find an expression of hostil-say nothing of profit to be derived by the ity to the present administration, and business of the road-on that others longer still before you find anybody camight speak; but counting every dollar pable of giving a reason for all this clamexpended in construction as irrecovera- or. We have no special reason for fably sunk, he was prepared to show that voring the present administration aside the amount, and much more, would be from the belief that it has done well.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

The history of President Grant's administration (says the Washington Republican) has been the history of reform itself. Charges of corruption and fraud fill the air, but there is really less foundation for them than there has been at any time during the last twenty years. Andrew Johnson's administration, for nstance, was the very personification of fraud and corruption. Notoriously bad men were appointed to office. Millions of dollars were annually stolen by unfaithful officials. During Mr. Lincoln's administration, as a consequence of the war, there can be no doubt that large administration before that, Mr. Buchanan's. The public funds were openly unblushingly stolen; the Indian trust fund bonds were made away with: the arsenals and armories were rifled. and a debt was left as a legacy to the people to pay of \$64,842,287.88. According to official figures the expenditures of President Grant's administration during the fiscal year were \$85,163,-096.61 less than those of the last year of Andrew Johnson's term, notwithstand ing the fact that ten millions more dollars have been paid for pensions. During the last thirty-five months, the public debt has been reduced \$587,258,-310.51 and the annual interest decreased by over seventeen millions and a half of dollars. These are facts which more than answer all the charges of fraud that are so freely made by the opponents of the President. They are golden pages, which tell of honesty and fidelity in public life, and will convince the people that a change for the better could hardly be made, and are the best earnest of the future.

SHOT DOWN AT SIGHT.

A Man Travels Five Hundred Miles to Kill the Alleged Betrayer of his

William Singleton, who was employed in a saw-mill at Shellmound, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, was shot at that place Monday afternoon by a man named T. T. Johnson, who hails from Geneva, Ill. Johnson tells the fol lowing story in vindication of his conduct :

About a year and a half ago Singleton lived in Geneva. While there he became too intimate with Johnson's wife, but soon after left the place. Since that time he has been corresponding with Mrs. Johnson The husband intercepted the letters, and found them such as ought not to be written to another man's wife, nor answered by her. He therefore determined to hunt Singleton up

He arrived at Chattanooga Monday morning, and learning that Singleton was at Shellmound, announced publicly that he intended to kill him, and left for that place in the afternoon. On arriving at Shellmound he found Singleton at work. Advancing upon him he cried: 'I've come five hundred miles to kill you;" took deliberate aim with his revolver, and fired five times at him, two of the balls taking effect in Singleton's breast, on the right side, probably entering his lungs, and one in the upper por-

Johnson was arrested, taken to Chattanooga, and lodged in jail. He said that Singleton had ruined his happiness for life, had brought disgrace and shame upon him, and that if he had not killed Singleton he had only half accomplished

Singleton was conveyed to Chattanooa also, where he received proper attenon at the residence of Perry Ransom. nflamation had set in at three o'clock resterday morning, and it was believed that he would not live twenty-four hours. Singleton said that he did not recognize Johnson until he commenced firing upon him. He was highly respected at Chattanooga, and his being so deliberately shot down by Johnson, without any chance whatever to defend himself, aroused a good deal of feeling among his friends.-Nashville Banner.

The Cincinnati Times says: In the little game that is playing about the sale of arms by our Government during the Franco-Prussian war, there is much to provoke inquiry, if not amaze ment. We cannot well be astonish ed at the exhibition which Senator Schurz is making of himself in this matter. We knew him already. A man of unscrupulous ambition, a revolutionist by instinct, nomadic and Bohemian in his habits, he really cares little for the nation which has so hos pitably received him as an adventurer, and regards this country in no more sacred light than merely as theatre on which to display himself. His career here will be short, and when he is gone he will-like Frederick Knapp before him-openly manifest himself as our bitter enemy and caluminator. If Schurx has any spark of patriotism in his bosom, it is all Teutonic—consecrated to his Father-

A SAD STORY .- An aged Austrian, named Canneider, with a beautiful Shovel,-indispensable tools in rail- any large measure of support; not even States make a claim for interest at that Lawrence ran off with the niece, and the Central road at Montpelier, to which rate. The computation of the interest nothing was ever heard of them. The the proposed line would be a large con- be made from an average day to be de- old gentleman has since occupied a room

a battery or two of light field-pieces, might accomplish great good among those thirty-four heathen to the square mile in the square mile in 13th day of March, A. D. 1872, for hearing and decision

Nevada."

The Brooklyn Aldermen have resolved that no fare shall be collected from passengers who have no seats in the ears, or, in other words, when a passenger is obliged to stand, it is "no fair."

Isth day of march, A. B. 1812, to hearing and thereon, thereon.
And it is further ordered that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the Orleans County Monitor, a newspaper printed at Barton, in said district, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said license should not be caused.

By the Court—Attest, 8-10 L. S. THOMPSON, Register

LARGE PICTURES!

WHY WILL YOU BE HUMBUGGED? As certain parties are now traveling through this county humbugging folks by soliciting old pictures to be copied, representing that they will do it cheaper than any one else, I propose to give you a few facts in relation to them. In the first place the pictures that they deliver are common plate pictures-enlarged tintypes-for which they charge you from 20 to 60 per cent, more than I charge sums of money left the Treasury which for the same kind of picture, for the should have remained in it. Take the very reason that they are obliged to pay express both ways, also to pay the expenses of the traveling agent, all of which you will save by getting your work done nearer home. My work is all done in my own shop, finishing and all, notwithstanding the Concord agent's statement to the contrary; and you will find it to your interest to bring your work here to be done, as I warrant my work as good as the best and cheaper than can be done by sending it away .-Also, you will find my work just what it

> J. N. WEBSTER. Barton, Vt., March 11, 1872.

is represented to be, as I shall not palm

off a tin-type for an India ink picture.

RUNAWAY POND RAILROAD.

Farmers and all persons who live on the line of its proposed route: We the undersigned are duly authorized to receive contracts for any amount of sap pans, heaters, arch castings, sap dippers, feeders, buckets, pails, &c., &c. Cold weather still continuing, we offer the balance of our

STOVES FOR CASH

MOST REASONABLE TERMS. We want to reduce our stock this spring, in order that we may repair and make a shop for comfort and con-venience both for ourselves and patrons. We intend

to live in Barton a few years longer if permitted to

If You Hear that We are going to Close out Business, don't believe it, for We are bound to Do Business in BARTON,

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle by note or cash on or before April 1st, as we make a hange in our business relations at that time, and shall ell strictly for cash and wont be undersold. If other par ties claim that they are selling lower than we, be sure that the quality of their goods is not up to the standard. Our stock of goods consists in part of

STOVES, PUMPS, SINKS, stove findings, sugar tools and hollow-ware, tin, sheet

iron, copper, glass and wooden-wares, brass kettles, lead pipe and many articles too numerous to mention. BRING IN YOUR WOOL.

pelts, hides, iron, rags, dairy skins, copper, brass OR GREENBACKS,

and also any other plunder that you have to dispose of We want all kinds of barter, and will pay money or WARNER BROTHERS.

Barton, March 7, 1872.

IRON IN THE BLOOD



The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The en-riched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste,

searching out morbid secre-tions, and leaving nothing for

disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhæa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or ac-companied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reac-tion, but are permanent, infu-sing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. See that each bottle has PERU-

VIAN SYRUP blown in the glass. Pamphlets Free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

Sold by Druggists generally. FARM FOR SALE.

110 acres land; about 70 acres tillage, balance woo land with good sugar place; 500 good buckets—frame sugar house and other tools accordingly;—two good barns and a comfortable house. The farm cuts about 30 tons hay. Also, if desired, 200 neres wood land ad-

Village Property.

Good house and barn; well watered and in good repair. Terms reasonable. Apply to
A. & J. L. TWOMBLY. Barton, Feb. 15, 1872.

ALBERT A. WEBSTER'S ESTATE. STATE OF VERMONT | Orleans District, ss. The Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"It is said that while in the United States at large there is one professing Christian in every eight persons, in Nevada there is but one in every thirty-five. A brigade of mounted missionaries, armed with repeaters, bowie knives and the small-pox, and accompanied by a battery or two of light field pieces."

In Probate Court, held at Irasburgh, within and for said district, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1872:

Joseph N. Webster, administrator of the estate of Irasburgh, in said district, deceased, makes application to said court with the consent and approbation in writing, signed by the heirs and guardians of minor heirs residing in this state, for license to sell the following described real estate in said Irasburgh, to wit: The whole of lot No. 50, supposed to contain 110 acres; also 50 acres, more or less, off the casteriy end of lot No. 48, representing that a sale thereof would be beneficial to all interested therein.

"MONITOR"

Newspaper, Book,

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

BARTON, . . . VERMONT.

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To the Public!

DO NOT BE HUMBGGED.

BUY YOUR GOODS LOW.

and the place for you to buy them low

AT HALL'S

the same amount of money than at any other place in Orleans county. We cordially invite all to call and ex amine our stock and pass judgment. We have a few

GOOD STYLE SHAWLS

Selling at Cost. We have a good stock of cottons that we are selling at low prices. We have an unusual large stock of Wool-ens, purchased six months since, consequently we own them at old prices. We have a large stock of clothing,

OVERCOATS AT COST !

We have a large assortment of hosiery and gloves. In

WE KEEP THE BEST KIND OF BOOTS EXTANT.

for mon's wear, and we have

THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THEM.

if you are fond of a good article of tea you cannot do better than to give us a call. Old tea drinkers pronounce our Japs the best they ever used. They are pure, frash and exceeding healthy. We invite special attention that we will take all kinds of produce in exchange for goods at market prices.

Barton, Vt., Feb. 15, 1872.

FARM FOR SALE. A good farm of about 60 acres of land, under good cultivation, a good sugar place, 600 backets and good sugar tools, a good dwelling house—24 by 34 and cll 18 by 33—woodshed, two barnsand carriage house, and never failing water. Also for sale about ten acres good land with new buildings and running water thereon, fenced and in good condition; all situated within one mile of Brownington Center. For information inquire of WM. TWOMBLY, Sr. Drawnington Vt. Feb. 24 1872.

Brownington, Vt., Feb. 24, 1872.

stater.